

## Meeting Summary

**Agency:** Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS)

The following is a summary of the issues that were discussed at the DPSCS Stat on February 5th, 2014. Analysis is provided by StateStat.

• **Governor's Office Tour of MCI-W Uncovers Limitations and Errors in OCMS.** On January 24th representatives from the Governor's Office, including StateStat and GOCCP, toured the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W), the first facility rolling out full use of the Offender Case Management System (OCMS), to see the current state of the database and evaluate the work remaining before the MCI-W go-live date of March 31st. The tour and additional conversations between DPSCS and StateStat over the past three weeks have uncovered a number of current limitations to OCMS which DPSCS must address before the go-live date at MCI-W (March 31st) in order for the new system to function correctly. These issues are shown in the table below.


Director Power asked for the agency's plan for OCMS to be the system of record for releases. He expressed a need for the agency to be able to anticipate and prevent all possible ways that an inmate could be erroneously released. The agency responded that the Release Module has been implemented in 6 facilities so far, including at MCI-W. However BCDC is not one of the facilities with current access to the Release Module. The plan is to make OCMS the system of record at MCI-W, while all other facilities keep using OCSCIS as the system of record. The plan is to, in late March, roll out the Release Module at three more facilities. The rest of the facilities will have the Release Module rolled out in June.

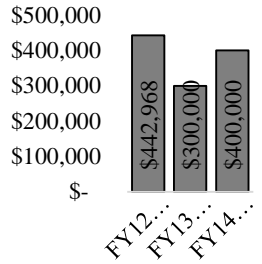
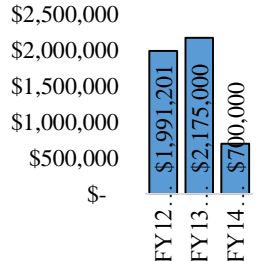
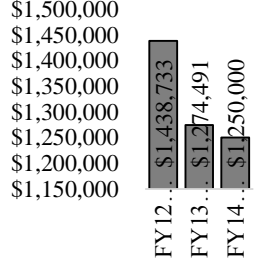
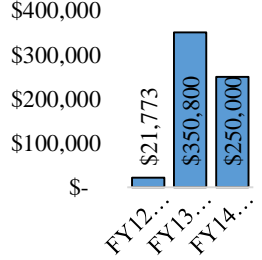
<b>Current Limitations and Errors in OCMS</b> As of February 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 2014	
<b>Problem</b>	<b>Details</b>
Not all releases are being logged in OCMS.	DPSCS plans to switch from OBSCIS to OCMS as the system of record for releases in June. As a stopgap, <b>DPSCS is encouraged to begin logging releases in both systems starting immediately</b> and work to implement the fix as soon as possible.
Names of charges are not yet standardized in OCMS.	The OCMS Project Lead reports that the bulk of the remaining work to bring OCMS online at MCI-W is standardizing information in inmates' charge fields. He agrees that fixing this before go-live on March 31 <sup>st</sup> is absolutely necessary. Charges will be standardized in the same format used by CJIS.
Charges appear in the OCMS Legal Summary screen but not in the other modules.	Charge information is stored in three separate data tables currently. The agency reported on January 28 <sup>th</sup> that <b>a fourth table of charges might exist, containing currently unknown charges.</b>
Not all CDS charges capture whether marijuana was involved.	It would be impossible to perform a retroactive review of which cases with unspecified CDS charges to determine which were and were not for marijuana, the agency reported on January 28 <sup>th</sup> . In some cases Law Enforcement records a CDS charge without specifying the type.

• **Limited Prepopulation of Data Fields in OCMS Intake Module.** An additional limitation to OCMS observed on the January 24th MCI-W tour is that upon intake, most data fields in the OCMS Intake Module are not prepopulated, even for incoming inmates who had previously been incarcerated in DPSCS. Inmates with no previous DPSCS contact have no data prepopulation in the Intake Module. The agency explained on January 24th that for an incoming inmate's personal information and criminal history to be fully prepopulated, all counties statewide would have to start using OCMS. Howard, Montgomery, and St. Mary's Counties are currently in the middle of setting up OCMS in their Correctional and Detention facilities.

GOCCP suggested using fingerprint information to gather criminal history automatically. However this would require staff having full access to criminal history, which is potentially a problem. However, for incoming inmates, Law Enforcement staff note special circumstances in Alerts within OCMS. Staff at intake use this mechanism to be informed if inmates at intake are dangerous. This is informal and there is room for error, causing a potential liability when staff are alone in a room with an incoming, dangerous inmate. These staff members do not have NCIC access so they are not allowed to see criminal histories. GOCCP asked why they are not certified. DPSCS will respond as a follow up item.

• **DPSCS has Until March 1st to Send FY14 and FY15 Grant Information to GOG.** On January 28th the Governor's Office of Grants (GOG) provided DPSCS with summaries of the latter agency's ongoing grants, included here as the attached file "Grants DPSCS Annual Report 2013 Submission." Whereas the figures in the attached file (copied into the table below) show FY12 Actual Dollars, FY13 Appropriated Dollars, and FY14 Estimated Dollars, GOG is requesting that DPSCS provide the FY13 Actual, FY14 Appropriated, and FY15 Estimated dollar amounts. GOG has requested that DPSCS submit these numbers for each of the grants below, as well as for any new grants, by March 1st, so that GOG can build its 2014 Annual Report.

DPSCS FY14 Grants Information Provided by DBM and GOG										
Program Name	Program Description	FY12 – FY14 Funding (FY12 Actual \$, FY13 Appropriated \$, FY14 Estimated \$)								
16.202 OFFENDER REENTRY PROGRAM	Combined effort between DOJ, HHS, and DOL, assisting in challenges presented by the return of offenders from prison to the community. Improves risk management of released offenders by enhancing surveillance and monitoring, strengthening individual and community support systems, and repairing harm done to victims. Helps address the continuing problem of offenders entering the community after incarceration without surveillance, accountability, or resource investment.	 <table><tr><th>Fiscal Year</th><th>Funding Amount</th></tr><tr><td>FY12 Actual</td><td>\$338,059</td></tr><tr><td>FY13 Appropriated</td><td>\$314,590</td></tr><tr><td>FY14 Estimated</td><td>\$74,578</td></tr></table>	Fiscal Year	Funding Amount	FY12 Actual	\$338,059	FY13 Appropriated	\$314,590	FY14 Estimated	\$74,578
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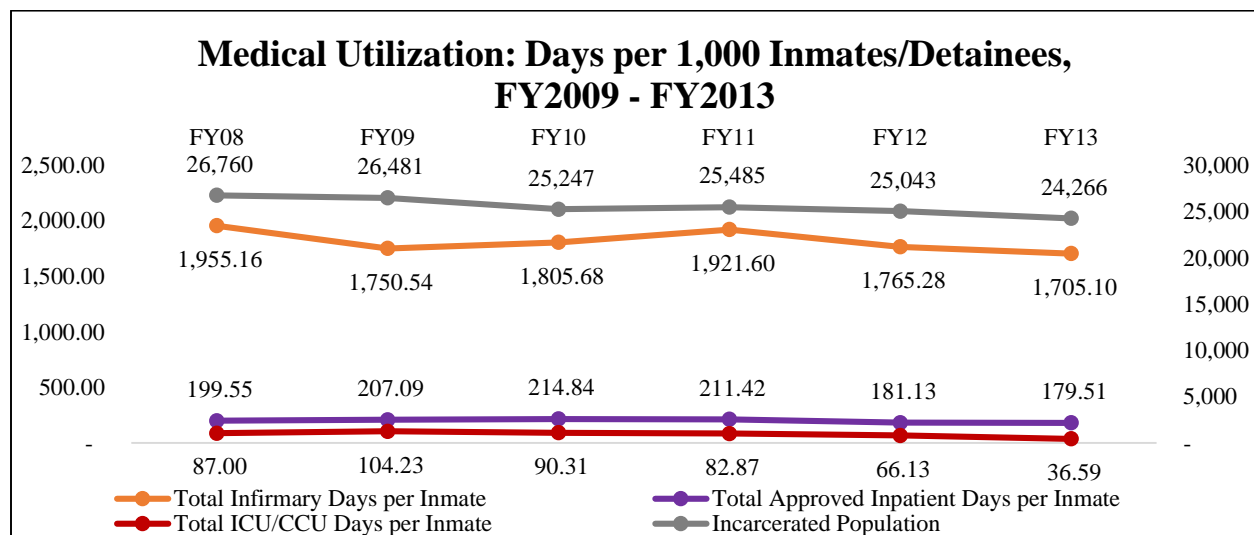
16.554 NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	Enhances the quality and completeness of the nation’s criminal history record systems. Provides financial and technical assistance for establishment or improvement of computerized criminal history record systems, and in efforts to collect data on stalking and domestic violence. Improves data accessibility and supports data transmissions to the national system. Provides immediate identification of persons prohibited from purchasing firearms subject to domestic violence protective orders, or ineligible to hold positions of responsibility involving children, the elderly, or the disabled. Supports development of accurate and complete state sex offender identification and registration systems, which interface with the FBI’s Sex Offender Registry and meet applicable federal and state requirements. Develops and improves processes identifying, classifying, collecting, and entering data regarding stalking and domestic violence into local, state, and national crime information databases. Ensures that criminal justice systems are designed, implemented, or upgraded to be compliant with the FBI operated National Instant Criminal Background Check System and InterState Automated Fingerprint Identification System. Supports a wide range of technology based criminal justice information, identification, and communications needs.	 <table><tr><th>Fiscal Year</th><th>Funding (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>FY12...</td><td>\$442,968</td></tr><tr><td>FY13...</td><td>\$300,000</td></tr><tr><td>FY14...</td><td>\$400,000</td></tr></table>	Fiscal Year	Funding (\$)	FY12...	\$442,968	FY13...	\$300,000	FY14...	\$400,000
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16.576 CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION	<p>Funds awards of compensation benefits to crime victims. States may retain up to 5% of their total grant for administrative purposes. Crime victim compensation programs are eligible if the program is operated by the State and offers compensation to victims and survivors of victims of criminal violence, including terrorism, drunk driving, and domestic violence.</p> <p>Awards may compensate for: (a) medical expenses attributable to a physical injury resulting from a compensable crime, including expenses for mental health counseling and care; (b) loss of wages attributable to a physical injury resulting from a compensable crime; and (c) funeral expenses attributable to a death resulting from a compensable crime.</p>	 <table><tr><th>Fiscal Year</th><th>Funding (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>FY12...</td><td>\$1,991,201</td></tr><tr><td>FY13...</td><td>\$2,175,000</td></tr><tr><td>FY14...</td><td>\$700,000</td></tr></table>	Fiscal Year	Funding (\$)	FY12...	\$1,991,201	FY13...	\$2,175,000	FY14...	\$700,000
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16.606 STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	Provides payments to states and localities incurring correctional officer salary costs associated with incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, who are incarcerated for at least four consecutive days during the reporting period.	 <table><tr><th>Fiscal Year</th><th>Funding (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>FY12...</td><td>\$1,438,733</td></tr><tr><td>FY13...</td><td>\$1,274,491</td></tr><tr><td>FY14...</td><td>\$1,250,000</td></tr></table>	Fiscal Year	Funding (\$)	FY12...	\$1,438,733	FY13...	\$1,274,491	FY14...	\$1,250,000
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16.750 SUPPORT FOR ADAM WALSH ACT IMPLEMENTATION GRANT PROGRAM	The Adam Walsh Act (AWA) Implementation Grant Program assists state, local, and tribal jurisdictions with developing and/or enhancing programs designed to implement requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) under AWA. In summary, SORNA requires: (1) all States, the District of Columbia, the principal U.S. territories, and federally recognized Indian tribes to maintain a sex offender registry; and (2) sex offenders to register and maintain a current registration in each jurisdiction where the offender resides, is an employee, or is a student. SORNA also sets forth requirements for sex offender registries, to include: specified required information, duration of registration, and in-person verification of sex offender identity as well as participation in the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Registry	 <table><tr><th>Fiscal Year</th><th>Funding (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>FY12...</td><td>\$21,773</td></tr><tr><td>FY13...</td><td>\$350,800</td></tr><tr><td>FY14...</td><td>\$250,000</td></tr></table>	Fiscal Year	Funding (\$)	FY12...	\$21,773	FY13...	\$350,800	FY14...	\$250,000
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16.812 SECOND CHANCE ACT PRISONER REENTRY INITIATIVE	The Second Chance Act is a commonsense response to the increasing number of people who are released from prison and jail and returning to communities. There are currently 2.5 million people serving time in our federal and state prisons, and millions of people cycling through local jails every year. Ninety-five percent of all prisoners incarcerated today will eventually be released and will return to communities. Of those serving a sentence in state or federal prisons, approximately 750,000 will be released each year. The Second Chance Act will help ensure the transition people make from prison or jail to the community is safe and successful.	<table><tr><th>Fiscal Year</th><th>Funding (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>FY12...</td><td>\$-</td></tr><tr><td>FY13...</td><td>\$150,622</td></tr><tr><td>FY14...</td><td>\$299,514</td></tr></table>	Fiscal Year	Funding (\$)	FY12...	\$-	FY13...	\$150,622	FY14...	\$299,514
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AA.Q00 REIMBURSE MENT FROM FEDERAL MARSHAL FOR HOUSING FEDERAL PRISONERS	The Attorney General, in support of U.S. prisoners in non-federal institutions, is authorized to make payments from funds appropriated for the support of U.S. prisoners for: (1) necessary clothing; (2) medical care and necessary guard hire; (3) housing, care, and security of persons held in custody of a U.S. marshal pursuant to federal law under agreements with state or local units of government or contracts with private entities; and (4) entering into contracts or cooperative agreements for the necessary construction, physical renovation, acquisition of equipment, supplies, or materials required to establish acceptable conditions of confinement and detention services and guaranteed bed space for federal detainees within the correctional system.	<table><tr><th>Fiscal Year</th><th>Funding (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>FY12...</td><td>\$22,088,331</td></tr><tr><td>FY13...</td><td>\$23,766,880</td></tr><tr><td>FY14...</td><td>\$22,339,094</td></tr></table>	Fiscal Year	Funding (\$)	FY12...	\$22,088,331	FY13...	\$23,766,880	FY14...	\$22,339,094
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AB.Q00 OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL DETENTION TRUSTEE	Provides funds to design and construct the first of two 560-bed compounds for the Jessup Community Correctional Facility within the Jessup correctional complex. This project was added to the Department's capital budget because the federal government has offered to provide \$20 million (half in FY 2010 to build the first compound) toward the building of the new facility in exchange for increasing the number of federal detainees housed at the Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center.	<table><tr><th>Fiscal Year</th><th>Funding (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>FY12...</td><td>\$22,088,331</td></tr><tr><td>FY13...</td><td>\$23,766,880</td></tr><tr><td>FY14...</td><td>\$22,339,094</td></tr></table>	Fiscal Year	Funding (\$)	FY12...	\$22,088,331	FY13...	\$23,766,880	FY14...	\$22,339,094
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AC.Q00 U.S. DEPT OF STATE, INTERNATIO NAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEME NT AFFAIRS	Provides training, mentoring, and advising on correction matters to international personnel identified and vetted by International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) as eligible and appropriate to receive such training, mentoring, or advising. The purpose of these activities is to provide assistance to foreign government relative to international criminal activities.	<table><tr><th>Fiscal Year</th><th>Funding (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>FY12...</td><td>\$488,580</td></tr><tr><td>FY13...</td><td>\$439,319</td></tr><tr><td>FY14...</td><td>\$516,800</td></tr></table>	Fiscal Year	Funding (\$)	FY12...	\$488,580	FY13...	\$439,319	FY14...	\$516,800
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• **Transfers between Supervision Levels.** As a follow up item to the previous stat, the agency was asked to provide data on the number of monthly transfers between supervision levels. The reason for this request was to determine the extent to which transfers to and from supervision levels could be affecting data on supervisee violent crime. The agency responded that supervision history is not currently maintained in OCMS. DPSCS therefore cannot provide the

data at this time. This limitation is in place because currently there is only one field for supervision risk level. The agency reported that OCMS could be modified to include a table of past and current risk levels. The agency will add this to the list of Critical OCMS improvements as a follow up item.

- **Agency Encouraged to Develop New Inmate Medical Utilization Goals.** Medical utilization rates per inmate/detainee, as seen in the graph below, were discussed at the previous stat. As a follow up item the agency was asked if it has any set medical utilization goals for inmates. The agency responded that days per 1,000 inmates is its preferred metric of medical utilization; this change has been made in the graph below. In its follow up responses to the previous stat, DPSCS detailed a previous internal goal of reducing inpatient admits and inpatient days by 5% while holding spending to the established Medical CPI (3.2%), from FY2008 to FY2013. The agency reports that it exceeded goals in both areas and realized the first DPSCS reduction of medical spending in over 20 years. Inpatient Days decreased from a high of 5,484 days in FY 2011 to a low of 4,354 days in FY 2013, for a total decrease of 1,130 days – or 20.6 percent, exceeding the goal. At a cost of approximately \$3,000 per day, the resulting overall cost reduction is \$3,390,000, demonstrating gains realized by seemingly slight changes in secondary care utilizations.

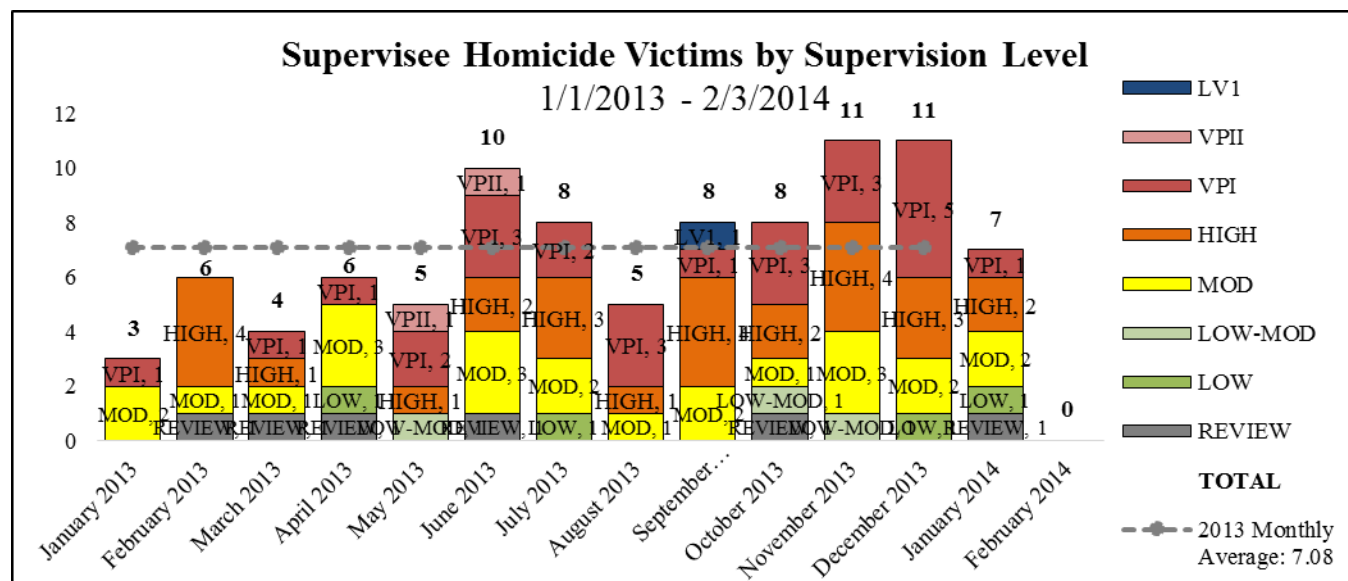


- **Comprehensive Data on Education and Vocational Training Programs Requested.** On January 13th, DPSCS was asked to work with DLLR to provide a full breakdown of all educational, skills training, vocational, and recreational programs offered at every DPSCS facility, including data on program capacity, current enrollment, and number of instructors for each. The agency was asked to provide the data by January 22nd. While OCMS will have the ability to generate this report after it is fully launched, the system has yet to roll out to all facilities statewide. Therefore information on programs at all facilities is not yet available.

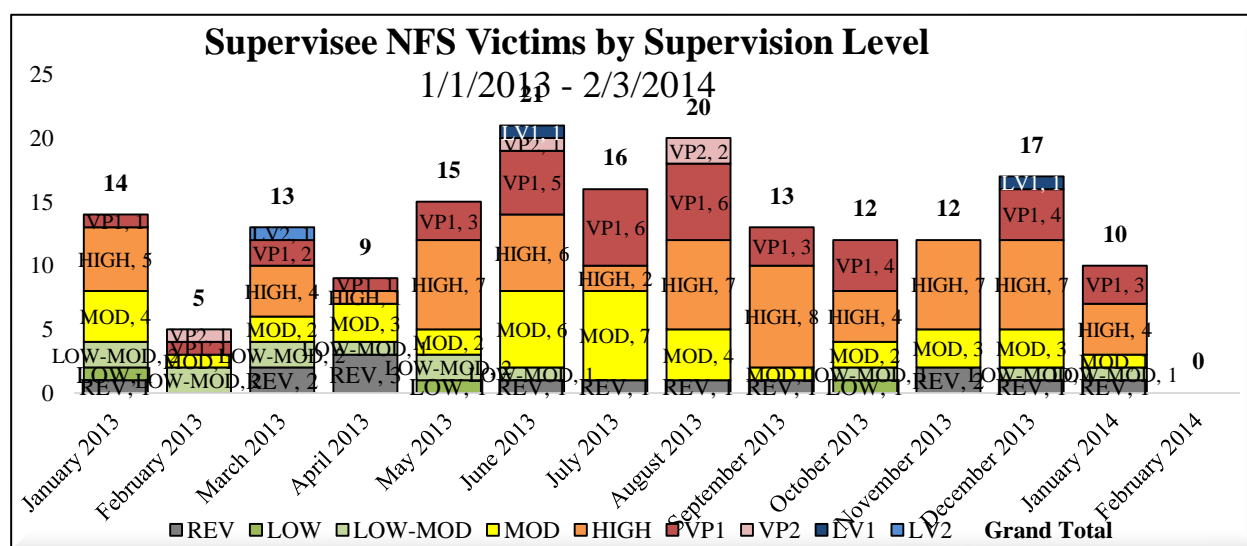
- **CY2013 Supervisee Homicides Begin to Slow After Late December / Early January Increase.** The majority of the previous stat (January 9th) was devoted to discussing the increase in Community Supervision homicide victims and suspects which began in November 2013 and continued through early January. November and December supervisee homicides were the

largest driver of 2013's large increases in total supervisee homicides. This is shown in the graph below. Most months in 2013 which exceeded the monthly supervisee homicide victim average of 7.08 were in fall and winter of 2013 – evidence that fall and winter drove the 2013 increase.

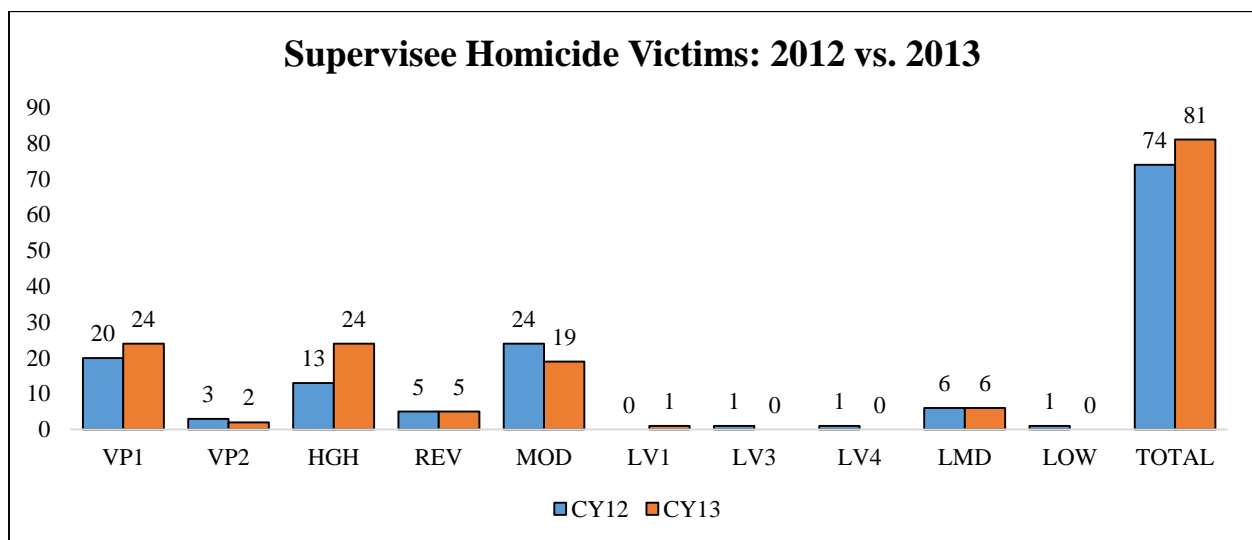
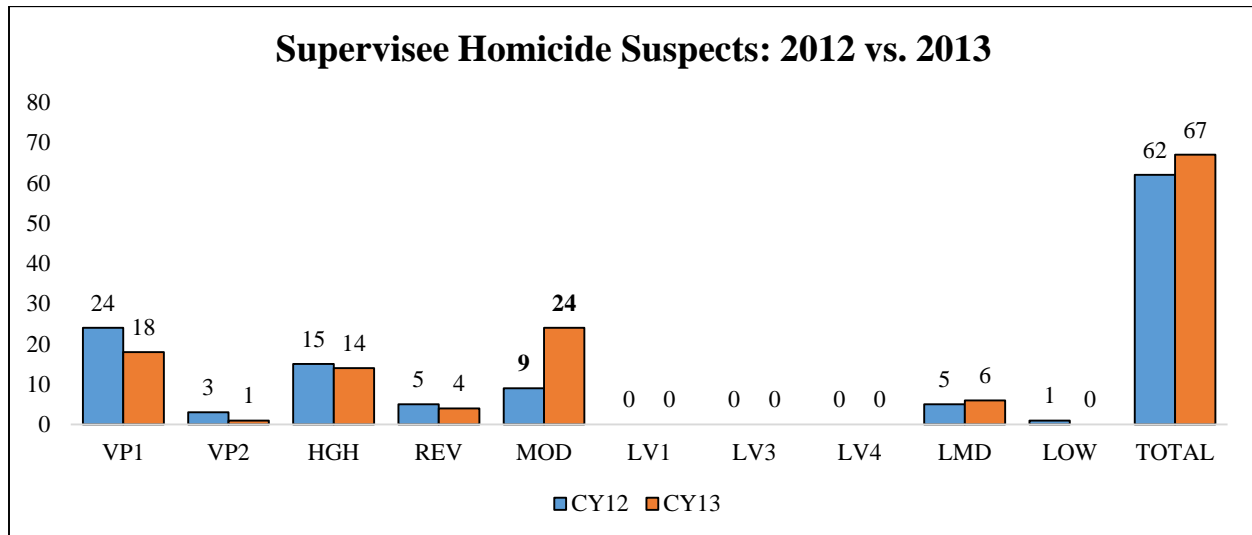
Three supervisees were killed in homicides in the first three days of 2014, but since then, the rate of supervisee homicide victimhood has slowed. Community Supervision data through 2/3/2014 show only 7 supervisee homicide victims so far in CY2014.



• **Supervisee Non-Fatal Shooting Rates Decrease Sharply.** Data from the DPSCS Community Supervision Homicide/Non-Fatal Shooting Daily Report indicate that January has seen a decrease in supervisee shootings overall, with 10 non-fatal shootings in January, the least in any month since April 2013. This represents a significant decrease compared to the 17 supervisee NFSs in December 2013.



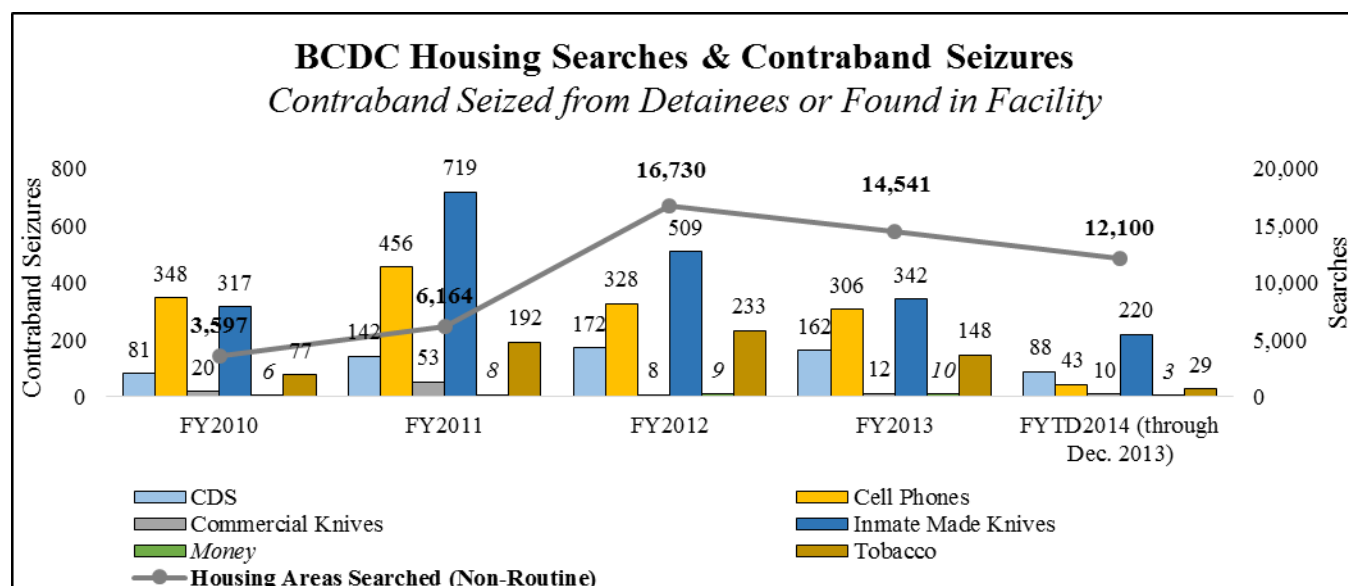
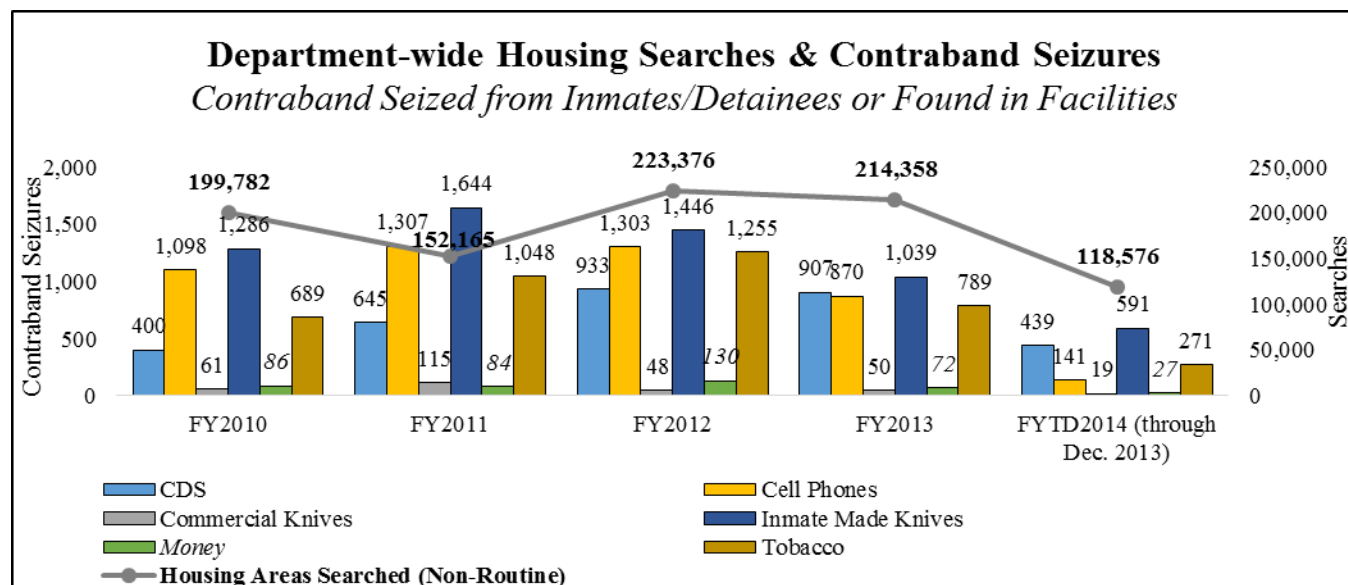
• **Sharp Increase in Moderate-Level Supervisee Homicide Suspects in 2013.** As a follow up item to the discussions at the previous stat on 2013's supervisee homicide totals, the agency was asked to look at LOW, LMD, and MOD supervisees and determine whether they were involved in more homicides in 2013 than in 2012. The agency provided the data requested, seen in the graphs below. Supervisees at these risk levels were homicide victims in 2013 approximately as often as in 2012. However, 2013 supervisee homicide suspects at these levels far exceed 2012 totals, especially for MOD supervisees. As shown below, 2013 had 24 MOD homicide suspects, compared to 9 in 2012. The agency attributed this increase to changing the criteria for VPI eligibility in the VPI screening tools.



• **Cell Phone Seizures from Inmates Driven Down to Record Lows.** Data from DPSCS's Facility-Specific template show that so far in FY2014 (through December), 141 cell phones have been seized from inmates or found in facilities, compared to 870 total in FY2013. As seen in the graphs below cell phone seizures have been driven down almost every month since approximately the start of FY2013. The third chart below shows how the Cell Phone Managed Access program at BCDC and MTC has helped to drive down cell phone seizures at those

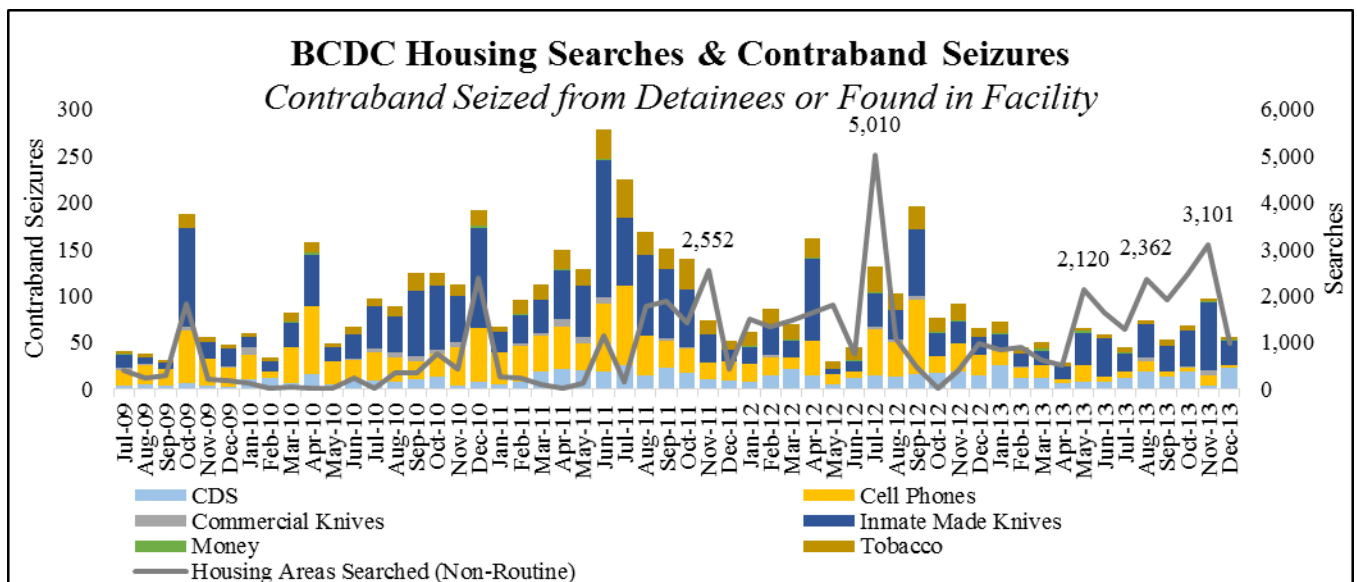
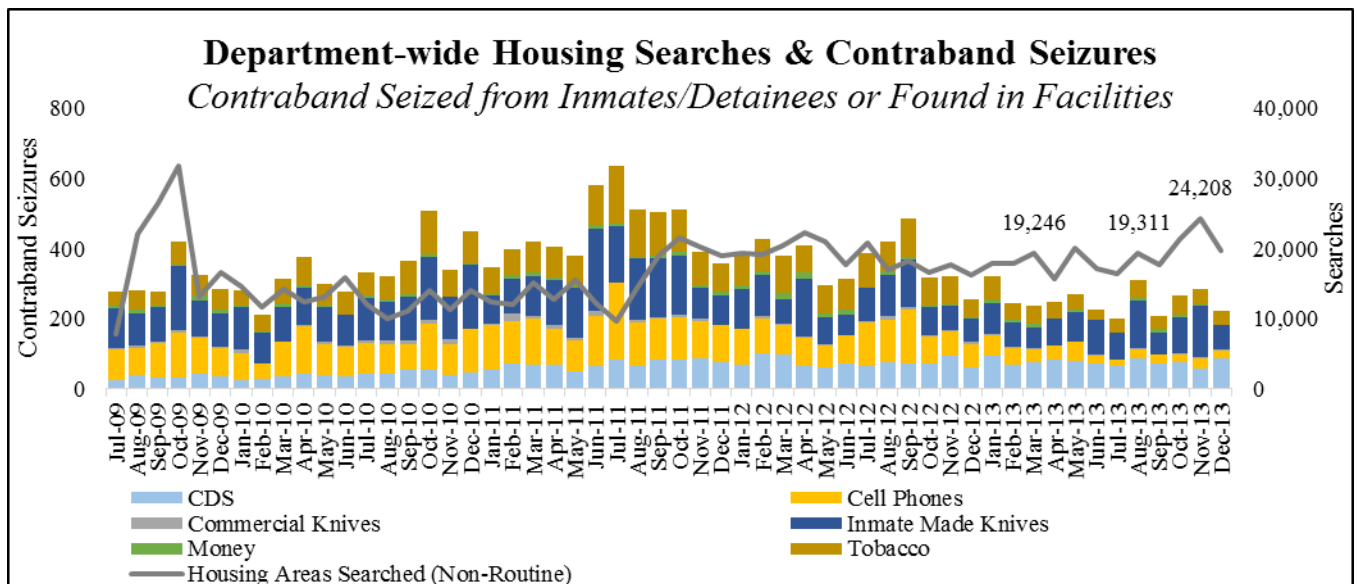


facilities. The cell phone blocking pilot began at MTC in November 2012, and was completed successfully in April 2013, at which time Managed Access at MTC began in earnest. The pilot at BCDC began in November 2013.



• **Non-Routine Searches at BCDC.** As seen in the charts below non-routine searches at BCDC decreased in December. This decrease drove a Department-wide decrease in searches. The agency was unable to explain the decrease and will respond as a follow up item.





## Cell Phones Seized from Inmates/Detainees or Found in Facilities: BCDC vs. MTC vs. Department-wide, FY 2010 - Present

